

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA  
ASHEVILLE DIVISION  
CIVIL CASE NO. 1:16-cv-00183-MR  
(CRIMINAL CASE NO. 1:09-cr-00013-MR-DLH-7)**

**DORIS FOSTER,** )  
 )  
 **Petitioner,** )  
 )  
 **vs.** )  
 )  
 **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** )  
 )  
 **Respondent.** )  
 \_\_\_\_\_ )

**ORDER**

**THIS MATTER** is before the Court on Petitioner's Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence filed under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 [Doc. 1]. No response from the Government is necessary. For the reasons that follow, the Court finds that this is an unauthorized, successive petition. The Court therefore dismisses the Motion to Vacate.

**I. BACKGROUND**

On March 4, 2010, *pro se* Petitioner Doris Foster was convicted after a jury trial of conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute cocaine base, in violation of 21 U.S.C. § 846. [Crim. Case No. 1:09-cr-00013-MR-DLH-7 ("CR"), Doc. 506: Jury Verdict]. This Court sentenced Petitioner to 292

months of imprisonment. [CR Doc. 563: Judgment]. Petitioner appealed, and the Fourth Circuit affirmed. [CR Doc. 602].

Petitioner filed her first 28 U.S.C. § 2255 petition on June 17, 2013, which this Court subsequently denied and dismissed on the merits. See [Civil No. 1:13-cv-00168-MR, Docs. 1, 16]. Petitioner appealed, and the Fourth Circuit dismissed the appeal. [CR Doc. 754].

Petitioner placed the instant Section 2255 petition in the prison system for mailing on June 9, 2016, again challenging her conviction and sentence in Criminal Case No. 1:09-cr-00013-MR-DLH-7. In the instant petition, Petitioner seeks relief under the Supreme Court's decision in Johnson v. United States, 135 S. Ct. 2551 (2015).

## **II. STANDARD OF REVIEW**

Pursuant to Rule 4(b) of the Rules Governing Section 2255 Proceedings, sentencing courts are directed to promptly examine motions to vacate, along with “any attached exhibits and the record of prior proceedings” in order to determine whether a petitioner is entitled to any relief. After having considered the record in this matter, the Court finds that no response is necessary from the United States. Further, the Court finds that this matter can be resolved without an evidentiary hearing. See Raines v. United States, 423 F.2d 526, 529 (4th Cir. 1970).

### III. DISCUSSION

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3)(A), “[b]efore a second or successive application permitted by this section is filed in the district court, the applicant shall move in the appropriate court of appeals for an order authorizing the district court to consider the application.” Thus, Petitioner must first obtain an order from the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit before this Court will consider any successive petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. Petitioner has not shown that she has obtained the permission of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit to file a successive petition. See also 28 U.S.C. § 2255(h) (“[a] second or successive motion must be certified as provided in section 2244 by a panel of the appropriate court of appeals.”). Indeed, on June 20, 2016, after Petitioner placed her motion to vacate in the prison system for mailing, the Fourth Circuit expressly denied Petitioner’s motion for authorization to file a successive petition to bring a Johnson claim. [CR Doc. 829]. Accordingly, this successive petition must be dismissed. See Burton v. Stewart, 549 U.S. 147, 153 (2007) (holding that failure of petitioner to obtain authorization to file a “second or successive” petition deprived the district court of jurisdiction to consider the second or successive petition “in the first place.”).

#### IV. CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated herein, Petitioner's Section 2255 petition is dismissed as successive.

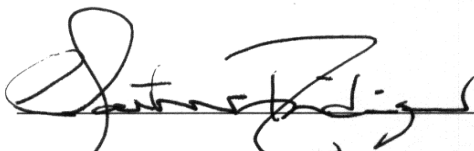
Pursuant to Rule 11(a) of the Rules Governing Section 2254 and Section 2255 Cases, this Court declines to issue a certificate of appealability. See 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2); Miller–El v. Cockrell, 537 U.S. 322, 338 (2003) (in order to satisfy § 2253(c), a petitioner must demonstrate that reasonable jurists would find the district court's assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong); Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000) (when relief is denied on procedural grounds, a petitioner must establish both that the dispositive procedural ruling is debatable and that the petition states a debatable claim of the denial of a constitutional right).

**IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED** that Petitioner's Motion to Vacate [Doc. 1] is **DISMISSED** as a successive petition.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Court declines to issue a certificate of appealability.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Signed: July 7, 2016

  
Martin Reidinger  
United States District Judge

